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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Egyptian cotton crop is much larger this year than last. The crop reduced 52,000,000 cantars (a cantar is a little over 99 pounds) in the year ending September 1, against 475,000 cantars in the year ending September 1, 1892.

F. P. Loomis, formerly United States consul at St. Etienne, France, says that from an investigation he made he finds that about 95,000 Americans visit Europe every year, and that they spend about $100,000,000 annually abroad.

The cotton crop of last year is reported at 6,450,000 bales. That is about the right size. Let the farmers of the South hold it down to those figures for a year or so more, and continue to make their food crops at home, and they will sell their cotton at 10 cents a pound and be the most independent people on the globe, says the Augusta Chronicle.

The Bank of Venice was opened in 1157; of Geneva in 1345; of Genoa, 1407; of Amsterdam, 1607; of Hamburg, 1619; of Rotterdam, 1635; of Stockholm, 1688; of Scotland, 1895; of Copenhagen, 1736; of Berlin, 1795; Caisse d'Escompt of France, 1776; of Ireland, 1783; of St. Petersburg, 1786, of France, 1803; the Imperial Bank of Germany, 1876.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic cotton from the United States during the month of August 1893, were $3,433,481, and during the twelve months ended August 31st, 1893, $189,118,216; in August 1892, $2,543,235, and during the twelve months ended August 31st, 1892, $257,055,547.

Bartholdi is in America in person, and the famous French sculptor, designer and maker of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, went down the bay to examine the statue. He was grievously disappointed when he came up the bay with the effect of the statue when illuminated. The statue, he says, should have been twenty feet higher. He recommends that it be gilded to reflect the light better, and varnished to protect it from the elements.

The report of the House Committee on Claims upon the bill authorizing an auditing and settlement of the mutual accounts between Florida and the United States says they originated from the advances made by the State in the suppression of Indian hostilities, and in the purchase of State bonds by the Indian trust fund upon the security of the United States indebtedness to the State for these advances. The claims have been investigated by both the War and Treasury Departments and in each case the amount found to be due the State was $261,934 and the sum due to the United States $132,000.

There can be no doubt, says the Jonesboro Journal, that Senator Vance is the political leader in North Carolina to-day. The people are tied to him and regard him as their benefactor. It is needless to say that he is a great and grand old man; that goes without saying. Not only is he a leader in North Carolina, but also in the nation. The South should push him to the front for the next Vice President of the United States. He has for many long years been the faithful servant of his State and the mighty advocate of the common people's rights. He deserves promotion if any man on American soil does. He can control more votes than any other man in North Carolina. He is popular at home and abroad, and has an enviable national reputation.

"It is somewhat singular, says the Washington Post, that even while the passage of unconditional repeal is still predicted, the very prophets of this action admit that a compromise would be the best politics. This is the feeling on both sides of the Chamber. The Republicans are anxious to throw a life preserver in the silver States in order to keep them in the Republican ranks and hold their electoral votes for the Republican candidates for President. The Democrats want recognition for silver in order to keep the Southern States in line. The only politicians who are anxious for unconditional repeal are the Populists, who believe that the passage of the bill by a Democratic Senate with Republican votes means a new alignment of parties and Populists gains throughout the South and West."

The New York World has printed sketches of the careers of the Governors of the forty-four States of the Union. The lives of many of them are uneventful, but the sketches show that the Governor of Washington was a car-driver; the Governor of Oregon got up before daybreak to drive in his bare feet cows over frost-covered ground; the Governor of Wyoming was a drug clerk; the Governor of Nevada assisted a ship carpenter; the Governor of Kansas worked in a livery stable; the Governor of New York taught school and threshed big pupils; the Governor of West Virginia worked in a small store while his mother made dresses for a living; the Governor of Idaho herded mules and shot Indians; the Governor of South Dakota worked for $20 a year; the Governor of Maryland rolled tobacco hogsheads; the Governor of Connecticut ran errands and worked in a blacksmith shop; the Governor of Wisconsin clerked in a big hotel that didn't have any guests.

The site of the town of Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina, is for sale for fifteen hundred dollars, and a few patriots of North Carolina propose that it shall it bought and preserved. The earthwork of the colonists is still traceable, says Harper's Weekly, though overgrown with trees and vines, and there are stones and bricks to be found which Raleigh's adventurers used in constructing their houses. Dr. Weir Mitchell and Professor Daves of Baltimore lately gave readings at Bar Harbor to aid in raising a fund for the purchase of these historic remains, and as the sum needed is not large, the plan is likely to be carried out. The town of Raleigh had a brief and checkered existence, but it survived long enough to entertain some distinguished company, among others Sir Francis Drake and Sir Richard Grenville. As the first English settlement on the American coast it is thought, not unreasonably, to be worth preserving.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

One of the most despicable schemes of which man can be guilty was laid bare in the local pension office in the Federal building in Pittsburg last week. A pension attorney has been urging old soldiers to organize and to assassinate President Grover Cleveland and Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Department of the Interior. The man is reputed to be of sound mind, but in the light of his infamous scheme his reputation on that point is likely to need investigation. The pension attorney has been enraged at Secretary Smith's endeavor to make the pension list a roll of honor. He says it is an attempt to starve the old soldiers, and that the only way to stop it is to assassinate the President and the Secretary. ——The new White House baby will be known hereafter as "Esther." The old-fashioned name has been selected for the child by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. It is stated that the selection of this name has no significance other than the partiality of the parents for Scriptural denominations and that it means "a star" and "good fortune." ——There has been an advance from 10 to 50 cents a barrel in the price of rosins during the past week, says the Savannah News. This was the result of the work of the storm in damaging the rosin so badly on the wharves that they were tied up by the railroads until the owners would make some arrangement by which the railroads were not to be held responsible fo any losses. With the increase in price there has been a heavy demand for all the new crop brought in. —— Secretary Gresham has received the following cable from Minister Thompson, at Rio de Janeiro. "At 11 o'clock this morning the revolutionary forces bombarded the forts commanding the entrance to the harbor, also the arsenal on the wharf in the centre of the city. A few shells were fired into the city and a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden. The Charleston has not yet arrived." The Navy Department received a cablegram reporting the arrival of the cruiser Charleston at Montevideo. The cruiser proceeded immediately to Rio de Janeiro to protect American interests. ——Two fresh cases of yellow fever at Brunswick were officially announced by the Board of Health last week. Dr. Guiteras said that it looked very much like an epidemic was threatened. ——The First National bank, of Winston, N. C., reopened Monday and the People's bank of the same place will reopen before October 1st. ——George Clark and Drew T. Smith, two noted burglars, escaped from the penitentiary at Richmond, Va. Both were in for burglary. ——The man and wife owning the house in which Killain died at Brunswick were taken to the quarantine station on arrival at Atlanta. ——Governor Tillman wants $75,000 a year out of the phosphate royalties in South Carolina. ——The correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier says everything is getting on nicely among the storm sufferers. The Beaufort committee has received over $2,000 and the New York Post fund is being distributed. Numerous boxes of elegant clothing have been received and the Sea Island negroes will revel in Paris made clothing for once in their lives. —— Four negroes, two men and two women, were lynched in Mississippi for poisoning a family by putting rough on rats in their well. —— The Marine Hospital service is to take charge of affairs on the South Carolina islands and low lands to prevent a pestilence breaking out among the survivors of the hurricane. It has been made to appear to the President that there is danger of such pestilence unless prompt action is taken, and he has ordered a surgeon and revenue cutter to the scene.—— The Wilmington Messenger says the Cape Fear Club of that city has a bar attached to its rooms and the receipts at the bar are estimated at $15,000 annually. The club had been conducting the bar without a license, under the idea that their charter exempted them. A few days ago a revenue officer collected four years' license tax and $50 penalty from the club. ——A gang of twenty-three counterfeiters has been arrested in Clarke county, Ga. ——Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker is making a tour in New Jersey as an evangelist. ——The failures for the week in the United States number 314, against 321 for the previous week and 154 for the same time last year. ——The value of our domestic cotton exports for the year ending Aug. 31st, 1893, was $189,118,216, against $257,044,546 for 1892. ——Bradstreet's weekly report says that the starting up of idle industries this week has not been as conspicuous as last; that there has been no gain in business outside of the stimulated demand for staples in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys; that there are some more favorable features in the money market; that at the South more favorable reports came from Atlanta, Augusta and New Orleans, and from most Southern points where there is any change at all it is generally somewhat for the better. —— Last week the bodies of twenty-six sailors and a well dressed woman were washed upon the beach at Port Royal. There is no clue as to what steamer they are from. ——Nothing is known of the missing steamer Alvo. Dead bodies are still being washed upon the beach near Charleston, S. C. ——A little daughter of the late Mr. John W. Wood of Halifax county, and a granddaughter of Superintendent W. R. Wood, of the insane asylum here, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, fell from the third floor of the asylum, striking a paved court-yard in rear of the centre of the building. Yet not a bone was broken and it is said the child will recover. The distance is forty-five feet. —— Conductors of Pullmans on the Rock Island train at Fort Worth report that in passing through the Cherokee strip the cars were attacked and despite a desperate resistance the thirsty strippers robbed the cars of all the ice water. The men were frenzied with thirst, and the train crew bear the marks of fierce fighting. ——The passenger train on the Mineral Branch railroad was held up near Calumet, Mich., Friday morning by four highwaymen and the express safe robbed of $75,000. ——One night last week a body of men, armed with Winchester rifles, gained entrance to the jail at Carrollton, Ala., and shot to death four negro men and one negro woman who were charged with burning a mill and gin house. One negro, who turned State's evidence was released by the mob and told to leave the State. This is the fifth victim of lynch law in that county in the last few weeks. ——The arena of the Crescent City Athletic club of New Orleans is to be sold by the sheriff to pay the debt the club owes to he prize fighter Fitzsimmons.

DISCIPLINE AND CHARACTER.

A Tribute to the Austere Training Which Produced a Man Like Tryon.

London Spectator.

To our minds the charm of Admiral Tryon's bearing in the hour of his fate is the perfection of the system which for centuries has bred men capable of his conduct and his death. They have not had his opportunity of being visible, not his strangely scenic surroundings, not perhaps the temperament which could have inspired them to that farewell in the moment of disappearance, but there have been hundreds of men in the navy, and even in the merchant service, who would have died as bravely as he did.

It is the tradition of both services—not, we think, the order—that the highest in rank on a ship in peril must be the last to quit the vessel; that, as occurred a few years ago, even a stowaway, who is almost a criminal in sailors' eyes, must take precedence of the captain in securing safety. The origin of the rule is, we fancy, policy—that the state or the owner be protected by the captain's authority to the last—but it has become an etiquette and a pride and in the records of hundreds of wrecks you will find few in which it was ever broken. "The captain was the last to leave the ship" is the end of almost every telegram of marine disaster.

In other words, discipline has continued for centuries under the pressure of the same necessities, and the same idea, has extinguished in a class by no means devoid either of faults or vices, a most natural and tempting form of selfishness, has induced a whole series of men, many of them hardly educated, to face a slow and painful form of death rather than fail in the performance of a professional duty. That is a wonderful result of training, and it is one which makes those who see it clearly doubt whether the modern world is altogether in the right path.

The old ideal for the formation of character was discipline, hardship, pressure, alike from the law and from teachers and from opinion, and it certainly produced many of the virtues, especially that one of obedience, which the world everywhere but on shipboard—where there are few unrealities and men carry their lives in their hands—has taken to despising. The modern idea is that discipline even for children is an oppressive thing; that it turns men into machines, and it quenches individuality—that it is, in short, unpleasant, whereas pleasantness is the end of life.

We see the result of the change in the disappearance of many forms of oppression, and a lighter atmosphere for men to move in, and we see it also in the slow disappearance of many noble elements in character. The old system, working with good material, produces as its perfect result Admiral Tryon. The new, working also on the right material, produces the British agitator.

Admiral Tryon was no doubt a brave man and gentleman without help from the service or its traditions, but the service had annealed his character into what it was, something for a nation to be proud of, which would hardly have been exhibited or have existed amid the indiscipline and softness of civil life. When one hears of such a man so meeting such an end it is difficult not to doubt whether liberty as now interpreted is such a perfectly good thing; whether instant obedience to command is not better training; whether pressure from all sides, from service rules, opinion and hardship together, does not weld men into something worthier of the aspirations which, while men have consciences, they never quite get rid of them.

Bibles by the Million.

In a little pamphlet just issued called the "Manual of the American Bible Society," Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D., one of the secretaries of that organization, has collected a number of interesting facts concerning the publication and circulation of the Bible.

The manual says that the Scriptures have been printed in 354 languages and dialects, either wholly or in part. The American Bible Society has aided in the translation, printing or distribution of the Scriptures in the following ninety-five languages and dialects:

Hebrew, Greek, English, Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, French, Spanish, Hebrew-Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Hebrew-German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Latin, modern Greek, Albanian, Roumanian, Servian, Bulgarian, Slavonic, Russian, and Reval-Esthonian, Turkish, Armeno-Turkish, ancient Armenian, modern Armenian, Koordish, Azerbijan, Arabic, ancient Syriac, modern Syriac, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Telugu, Canarese, Tamil, Marathi, Pahari, Kumaoni, Gurmukhi, Siamese, Loas, Mongolian, Burmese, Chinese (classical), Easy Wenli, Chinese (Mandarin), the Foochow, Swatow, Shanghai, Soochow, Canton, Ningpo and Amoy colloquials, Japanese, Japanese (Kunten) and Corean, Hawaiian, Ebon (Marshall islands), Gilbert islands, Kusaien, Ponape, Mortlock, and Ruk, Dakota, Muskogee (Creek), Choctaw, Cherokee, Mohawk, Seneca, Ojibwa, Delaware, and Nez Percés, Zulu, Benga, Grebo, Mpongwo, Dikele, Tonga, Umbunda, and Sheetswa, Creolese, Arrawack and Aymara.

As to the total number printed in the present century the pamphlet says: "Previous to April 1, 1892, the British and Foreign Bible Society had issued 134,844,796 and the American Bible Society 55,531,906 Bibles, Testaments and portions. Other societies have issued not far from 50,000,000, while private publishers have increased these issues by scores of millions besides.

"At the present day," the writer continues, "the Scriptures are circulated among nearly all the nations of the earth. There are few countries where legal impediments to their circulation now exist."

The Money Question in Congress.

Wilmington Messenger.

It is generally understood in Washington that the President will not listen to any compromise, whether it be that of Senator Faulkner or any other. It is talked now that the friends and leaders on the side of bi-metallism may attempt to pass a compromise bill and if they succeed throw all the odium of a failure upon the President if he vetoes it.

In the Washington Post of Tuesday there appeared an open letter to the President signed by C. C. Goodwin. It was an appeal to him to reconsider his financial policy. It is written in respectful tone and is well put. It has much in it that all men might do well to consider. We make a few extracts taken here and there:

"You, Mr. President, would be shocked were a proposition to be seriously made to take half the money of our country to cast it into the sea. You would cry out, 'Why, this is pure lunacy, it would destory half the values in the land, and make the paying of debts impossible by taking from the debtor the ability to pay.' Mr. President, that was precisely what was done by our law makers twenty years ago, and hence the congestion since.

You have called Congress in extraordinary session and insisted upon their repealing the Sherman law, ascribing to that law the manifold troubles now affecting this country.

Were you sure of your premises, have not subsequent events proved that you were in error then? Does no glimmering of the truth come to you that for fifteen years a storm has been gathering, and that it was in this year that it broke? * * Suppose your present programme will be carried out—you must see the expected relief will not come? The farmer will get no more for his wheat; the planter no more for his cotton. * * As for the press, when untrammeled, its power is as benign as it is illimitable. When its policy is dictated from the business office it loses its prerogative of an impartial judge and descends to the plane of the paid advocate. * * Mr. President, you are fighting a rising tide. On present lines, if continued, six months hence you will have no party, and the love which the country wants to give you will be frozen to death. When the battle goes against a great general he orders a halt and reforms his lines."

There are many Republican Senators who are aiding the President in his present fight because they see it divides the Democratic party, but how will they feel and vote when the fight on their darling Election Laws for Southern bulldosing come up and the Democrats turn on the light upon their oppressions and rascalities? The Washington Post seems to think that there may me a lessening of Republican sympathy in the Senate for the President's demands as to repeal and no compromise. It says the debate on the Federal Election law may make some of them less anxious for unconditional repeal and more inclined toward a compromise. It adds, and it is both significant and suggestive.

North Carolina's Share in the Committees.

North Carolina expected three chairmanships and got two—Messrs. Bunn and Henderson, respectively of the claims and postoffices and post roads, South Carolina expected a chairmanship and received it—Mr. Shell, on ventilation, etc. Other than in this respect matters turned out about as much as might have been imagined. Besides these chairmanships the two Carolinas secured the following places: Alexander, second on agriculture and expenditures in the State Department; Bunn, on expenditures in the War Department; Branch, third on Territories and on reform of the civil service; Brawley, on international and foreign commerce; Bower, on Indian affairs and railroads and canals, Crawford, third on manufactures, second on private land claims, also on public land; Grady, second on education, also on public buildings and grounds—a much sought after assignment, Henderson, second on pensions; Latimer, on public lands; McLaurin on manufactures, education and War claims; Murray on patents; Woodward on elections and on improvement of the Mississippi river; Settle on claims; Talbert on labor and expenditures in the Interior Department. The assignments are generally good; Wilson and Sayers at the top of the two big committees are ideally so.

Speaker Crisp, in distributing the committee chairman ships, aroused considerable protest chiefly from the Representatives of the far Western States.

Analysis of the chairmanships of the fifty-five House committees shows the following facts: Chairmanships conferred on Southern States, 32; chairmanships Eastern and Middle States 11; chairmanships Western States, 12.

The division of chairmanships among the Southern States is as follows: Maryland, 1; Virginia, 3; West Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 4; Alabama, 3; Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 1; Arkansas, 1; Texas, 3; Tennessee, 3; Kentucky, 3. and Missouri, 3. Total, 32, distributed among 14 States. The division of chairmanships among the Western States is as follows: Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 4 and Wisconsin 2. Total 12, distributed among five States.

The division of chairmanships among the Eastern and Middle States is as follows: Connecticut 1, Rhode Island, 1; New York, 5; Pennsylvania, 2; and New Jersey 2. Total 11, distributed among five States. California, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wyoming have Democratic members who desired chairmanships, but who were disanpointed.

Caricatures.

It was said of a politician who flourished in New York a quarter of a century ago that he cared very little what people said or papers printed of him, but that he was exceedingly sensitive to caricature and the ridicule expressed in the illustrated papers of his day.

Comparatively few people seem to realize what a wonderfully effective weapon judiciously managed caricature is, says a writer in the New York Ledger. It is almost safe to assert that any needed reform may be brought about more quickly by means of properly handled caricature than in any other way. But to be the most effective, it must not be too broad. It should be suggestive rather than aggressive, and must stop short of anything approaching the license that would disgust the observer. The strength of caricature lies in its truthfulness and in the clear way in which it is presented to the eye. Caricature for partisan or personal ends is rarely as successful as when it is enlisted in the cause of some much-needed reform, for it is not well understood, and politically it appeals only to a limited number of persons. When it strikes at abuse, something that needs general reform, everybody understands it and everybody appreciates it; then let it be truthful, clear and to the point, and it is an almost irresistible force.

Good caricaturists are few, and the best of them have for the most part been guilty of the most offensive partisanship. They have lost sight not alone of truthfulness, but of common decency in their delineations. The young artist who desires to take up this form of illustrating will do well never for one moment to lose sight of the fact that the higher the moral tone of his work the more acceptable it will be and the more effective. The arrows of low caricature fall almost powerless while the truth brought out in such a way is as keen as a two-edged sword. If more of this sort of journalism were available and its judicious handling were better understood very many of the abuses that now afflict the human family might be put an end to. That such service, well performed, is appreciated is evident in the case of an English caricaturist who has recently been knighted as a recognition of his talents, and of him it may be said that the strength of his work was his truthfulness; that he was never unreasonably partial to a friend or unjustly severe to an enemy. He caricatured situations rather than people, bringing in the public characters of the day more as figures in a grouping than as objects for his keenest satire.

It would be well for younger and less experienced artists to learn a lesson from such careers. It would, indeed, be well always to remember that the successful wars are waged, not against persons but against conditions. An individual has his supporters, be he ever so dishonorable or unjust. A public abuse, while it may benefit a few, does so in a way that makes it difficult for even its most enthusiastic supporters long to sustain it when opposed by honest, keen satire and truthful and trenchant arguments.

Southern Factory Labor.

The continued growth of manufactures in the South reveals the fact that the material for the production of skilled white labor is abundant in the native population. Nowhere in the United States is the labor more contented or more competent than that now employed in the production of coarse cotton goods in the piedmont region. The success of each effort to make finer goods than had before been made in the South attest the fact that the Southern laborer is quick to acquire both the knowledge and skill to make progress in the art of cotton manufacturing.

It is reasonable that it should be so. In the early part of this century this section led in manufactures in the United States. In 1810 the manufactured products of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia exceeded in quality and in value those of all the New England States taken together. Those people who are now learning to spin and to weave are the descendants of the mechanics of those days and there is naturally an inherited capacity to acquire skill as mechanics.

This was once the gold producing region of the United States. It was also an important iron producing region, and the day was when iron was made at no great distance from Charlotte that found a market in Boston.

We are acquiring again something of the thrift of the generation of our grandfathers, and we have about reached the point where we can again find in Boston a market for products made in this section by the skill of native labor and with native raw materials.

All this is very encouraging. It stands to reason that the labor of this section will continue to improve and advance, which means that investment made here and hereabouts will continue in the future as in the past to make good returns, indeed in the matter of cotton spinning and weaving better returns than any other section can show. We have cheap raw materials in several lines of manufactures and an excellent climate, but the facility with which our native population become skilled mechanics is one of our most important resources.

Little, But Lively.

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land."

And dropping into prose, we would say, that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are mild, but prompt in relieving constipation, sick headache, billious attacks, pain in the region of kidneys, torpid liver, and in restoring a healthy, natural action to the stomach and bowels. 25 cents a vial. One Pellet a dose. Little, but lively. The use of the old style, drastic pills is an outrage on the human system.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Interesting Facts from the Land of William II.

Boston Budget.

The German empire has a total area of 208,738 square miles, while the state of Texas has an area of 262,290 miles. The United States, without Alaska and the Indian territory, has an area fourteen times as great as that of the German empire. And yet the population of Germany, with only one-fourteenth the area of the United States, is 494,28,470, with a density of population to the square mile of upwards of 236, while the population of the United States, about 63,000,000 in 1890, shows a density of population per square mile of only a little more than 21. While Germany is only about one-fourteenth the size of the United States, yet she has eleven times the population per square mile.

Notwithstanding the density of population, the German empire has but one city with upwards of a million inhabitants, which is Berlin, with a population of 1,578,794. Yet Germany has three cities with upward of 300,000 inhabitants, Munich, Breslau and Hamburg; four cities with upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, and eighteen towns or cities with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. German towns are officially distinguished as large towns with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, medium towns 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, small towns with 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, and country towns 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. There are twenty-one towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and one hundred and three towns between 20,000 and 50,000. In fact, there are 683 small towns and 1,951 country towns.

Of the total population in 1890, 24,130,852 were males and 25,197,638 were females. Boys under 10 years of age numbered 5,708,288; girls, 5,778,674. Men over 80 years of age numbered 88,516; women, 113,939. As a somewhat remarkable fact with respect to conjugal condition, according to the census of 1885, 28,144,756 in population were unmarried, while but 15,855,064 were married, and 2,788,090 were widowed.

The following figures show the various occupations which engage the population of the German empire: Number engaged in agriculture, 18,240,818; in mining, metal works and other industries, 16,058,080; commerce and trade, 4,531,080; professions, 2,222,982; without profession or occupation, 2,246,222; forestry, hunting and fishing, 384,637; domestic service and other services, 938,294.

The total emigration in 1891 was 120,089, of which number 113,046 sailed for the United States, 3,779 for Brazil, 2,130 for other American countries, and a few hundred each to Africa and to Australia. The great majority of the emigrants sailed from Germany and Antwerp. During the 72 years from 1820 to 1891 the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best class of emigrants, numbered about 4,900,000 individuals, and during the last 12 years 1,579,609. The number of emigrants to Brazil during the last 20 years has been 42,831. It is calculated that each emigrant represented on the average a money value of 200 marks, or $50, so that the loss by emigration to the United States alone amounted to nearly $250,000,000.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North sea, 293 miles; Denmark, 47 miles, and the Baltic, 927 miles. On the south, well-defined mountain ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria 1,403 miles, and Switzerland 256 miles. On the remaining sides the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the southwest, where the Vosges mountains separate Germany and France. On the east, Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles, on the west by France, 242 miles; Luxemberg, 111 miles; Belgium, 70 miles, and Holland, 377 miles.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the state on scientific methods. About 34,347,000 acres, or 25.7 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1889. In south and central Germany from 30 to 38 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests, and in parts of Russia 20 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about $20 000,000 per annum.

The Base Ball Curve.

The pitcher had a little ball, and it was white as snow, and where the striker thought it was, the ball it wouldn't go. It had a sudden in-shoot curve, it had a fearful drop, and when the striker wildly struck that ball it didn't stop. "Why does the ball fool strikers so?" the people all did cry, "the pitcher twists the ball, you know," the teacher did reply.

A Little Motherly Advice.

"If ever you marry," said an old gentleman to his son. "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash her face, and sense enough to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, whenever she needs it." The experience of the aged has shown the "Favorite Prescription" to be the best for the cure of all female weaknesses and derangements. Good sense is shown by getting the remedy from your druggist, and using it whenever you feel weak and debilitated. It will invigorate and cannot possibly do harm.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

The Father of Free Trade.

A few weeks ago, says a correspondent of the New York World, I had the pleasure of meeting the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, who is at once the Father of the free-trade movement in England. Mr. Villiers, who is a brother of the late Lord Clarendon—a favorite Foreign Minister of the Queen—is now ninety years old.

His back is bent with age and his hair is as white as snow. But he is still a delightful conversationalist, and his memory is stored with anecdotes of the House of Commons and of the fierce struggles in which he has taken an active part. He is courtly and gracious in manner and is as familiar with the gentle art of judicious flattery as a diplomatist. Though of patrician birth and family, he was a Radical in his early days, and he has sat continuously for Wolverhampton since 1835. I believe he has not visited his consituents for a quarter of a century, but he is elected time after time out of regard for his splendid services as a free trader. He first moved a resolution in favor of tariff reform in 1838—before John Bright and Richard Cobden were in the field. Villiers, Bright and Cobden were the grand trio who led the national crusade which destroyed the Corn laws and gave cheap bread to the people. Mr. Villier's resolution in 1838 was to the effect that evidence be heard at the bar on the operation of the Corn laws. Lord John Russell said such a course would be unprecedented and inconvenient, and a similar motion was rejected by the Lords. It was in support of the annual resolution of Mr. Villiers in 1843 that John Bright made his first speech in the House of Commons, when he openly told the protectionists that they would vanish as chaff before the whirlwind.

When I called upon Mr. Villiers at his house in Cadogan place, London, he received me with a cheery smile. His first question was, "Are the people still sound on free trade?" My reply was, "Oh yes; they still appreciate the blessings of cheap food and cheap goods."

"Ah," said Mr. Villiers, "when we had brought Sir Robert Peel round to our views he quite saw that if you would augment the volume of business you must reduce the price to a reasonable figure and so increase the purchasing power of the masses. Almost the last speech he ever made in the House of Commons was to that effect. Foreign countries tax our manufactured articles, but they buy them all the same. Their people pay the tax, and so in many cases are unable to procure the bare necessaries of life. Americans buy our goods in spite of the McKinley tariff; they must take our goods in exchange for corn and beef, for we have not enough gold and silver to pay for those products of nature. But the McKinley tariff prevents the working classes of America from buying good clothing and from furnishing their homes as they ought to be furnished. If money were not wasted on millionaires it would be spent in the purchase of manufactured articles, and the output at American factories would be vastly increased, though the profits would not be so large. But America would compete with us as an exporting nation."

"I believe you have referred to Mr. Andrew Carnegie as a 'mischievous millionaire?'"

"Yes; he comes over here and subsidizes newspapers on behalf of free trade, while in America he supports McKinleyism. I believe Mr. Carnegie has spent a large sum of money on a free-trade newspaper at Wolverhampton."

Mr. Villiers then chatted pleasantly on a variety of subjects. He remembers Daniel O'Connell, whose heart, he said, was broken in old age by insinuations that he had a wife and family and that he had misapplied the Rent levied in support of the Repeal movement. Mr. Villiers mentioned that Mr. Parnell had the reputation of being rather a loose fish even while a young man at college. Mr. Villiers doubts if the Irish are as eloquent as in bygone days. Certainly they do not send their eloquent speakers to Parliament.

As I was coming away Mr. Villiers said: "People blame me for being opposed to Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question. But I have opposed Mr. Gladstone during more than half the time I have sat in Parliament because he has been opposed to reforms. It is generally believed that he would have become leader of the Tory party in 1859, but Disraeli was in the way."

J. TAYLOR.

Wolverhampton, England, Sep. 10.

To Recall a Mailed Letter.

To recall a letter once mailed is almost as difficult task as to take back an assertion once uttered. The sender must appear at the post office and is handed a blank to fill out. In this he must state when and where he mailed the letter, how it was addressed, must describe the envelope, state the amount of postage prepaid, and testify "that the above mentioned letter was written by me or by my authority, and I desire to recall it for the following reason"—and then state the reason, which is usually "mailed by mistake."

He must then sign his name, so that the handwriting may be compared with that on the letter, and sign a receipt. If the address cannot be shown to be in his handwriting, or is printed or typewritten, he must describe some peculiarities of the envelope sufficient to identify it. If he is unable to do this the letter is refused, unless the postmaster knows the applicant, and is satisfied concerning his good intentions. If he is satisfied, he asks for a statement concerning the contents, and the applicant is then obliged to open the letter and read portions of it in the postmaster's presence to prove that it is the one he described.

But if the letter has been sent away the process of recalling it is still more difficult. A similar blank has to be filled out, and a minute description telegraphed at the sender's expense to the postmaster at the office of its destination. If discovered in time the letter is then intercepted and sent to the department at Washington with a statement of the case. Why should anyone want to recall a letter so much as to take this trouble? Well, there was one case at the local office recently where a valuable deed was mailed and the sender received information that satisfied him that the sale should not be made. In another case an important contract was sent, and information received immediately after made it imperative that it should be revoked.

A NARROW ESCAPE!

How it Happened.

The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader: "For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sweep a room without sitting down and resting; but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure all that is past and I feel like another woman. Before using the New Heart Cure I had taken different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was both discouraged and disgusted. My husband bought me a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and am happy to say I never regretted it, as I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. I weighed 125 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 130½. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken or any benefit I ever received from physicians."—Mrs. Harry Starr, Pottsville, Pa., October 12, 1892.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. This great discovery by an eminent specialist in heart disease, contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1835 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 21, 1893.

THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES

The people of this Republic are deeply interested in politics, and not merely in the course of politics, but in the control of politics. The inhabitants of despotically governed countries are interested in the course of politics. But it is the privilege of the citizens of a Republic to be interested also in the control of politics. That being so, the power of co-operation, which has been such a marked feature of the world-wide industrial development of the present half century, has been naturally, also, in our case, applied to the business of politics. As a result we have long had protective tariff leagues, free trade leagues, bankers' associations, railway owners' associations, and, as a defense against the power of associated capital, labor organizations—and so on, and so on.

All these organizations sought to secure or defend some neglected right under the law, some political right—unless, indeed, they were engaged, as were the protected manufacturers, and, later on, as were the bondholders and national banks, in aggressive war on other people's rights. The last class of our people to avail themselves of the potent weapon of co-operation for defense of their political rights were the farmers. The farmers constitute the most numerous class of our people, but they were slow to follow the example of the other classes because their scattered condition made co-operation more difficult. We believe we are right in assuming that it was the grinding oppression of the tariff which first waked the farmers to action, and it is altogether probable that if the Democratic party had been united in opposing a protective tariff—in other words, had freed itself from the control of democrats like Mr. Randall, South as well as North, who wore the livery of Democracy that they might the better serve plutocracy—it is altogether probable that if such had been the consistent position of the Democratic party, we should never have heard of the Third party. We might go further, and say it is *certain* that we should never have heard of it if the Democratic party had consistently exhibited itself since the war as the party of the Constitution, the advocate of the reserved rights of the States AND the reserved rights of the people, as expressly provided for in the Constitution. It was because the Democratic party hesitated in respect to the tariff, and because it acquiesced in the unconstitutional national bank laws, in the unconstitutional legal tender greenback laws, and in the unconstitutional prohibitory tax on State banks of issue, that demagogues were enabled to evolve the Third party out of the despairing members of the Farmers' Alliance. If, said these agitators to the farmers, the Federal government can violate the Constitution to the extent of taxing you for the benefit of the protected manufacturers of the East; and to the extent of depriving you of the right which your fathers enjoyed of free local banking; and to the extent of making money, real legal tender money, out of paper—why can it not make a plenty of money at once ($50 "per capita," for example)? why can it not give you a substitute for your old State banks by lending you this cheap-made money at cheap interest on your grain and your cotton stored in government warehouses? Why can it not go a step further, turn out billions and billions of such cheap-made money, buy up all the railroads, and supply transportation to the farmers at less than cost—the difference being laid on the broad backs of the bondholders and the protected manufacturers, who have had *their* day at your expense?

Plainly, the Democratic party could make no answer to the logic of the agitators, unless it threw itself squarely upon the Constitution. This it proceeded to do in the most emphatic way in its declaration at Chicago, whose first section is as follows:

SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic Party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government, through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home-rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

Then, in detail, and in keeping with these general principles, it denounced the protective tariff as unconstitutional; it denounced the Sherman law as a makeshift for the coinage of silver on equal terms with gold, which it declared to be the unalterable policy of the party; it recommended the repeal of the prohibitory tax on State banks; and, as the right preservative of all rights, it denounced federal cantrol of election.

The party went before the people on these solemn declarations of its policy. They were preached and dwelt upon from every stump. Upon them it swept the Western agricultural States, and upon them it was enabled to restrain the stampede of the Farmers' Alliance into the Third party in this and the other Southern States. In the latter, especially, it was pointed out that whatever may heretofore have been the division of sentiment in the party on the tariff, on the equality with gold of the privileges of silver, and on the State bank question, the party was now a unit in regard to these questions and in its adherence to the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian doctrines of the "strict construction" of the Constitution.

We have been led to dwell upon the foregoing facts because, since Congress met in extraordinary session nearly seven weeks ago, the course of a portion of the Democratic party has been such as to cause the gravest fears that the party was about to commit political suicide by pursuing a course in direct opposition to the solemn pledges upon which it won its way back to power. We refer to the attempt to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, without repealing the other clauses as demanded by the Chicago platform, and without concurrently providing for the restoration of silver to equal privileges with gold as demanded by the Chicago platform; and to the action of the New York Democrats in the House, who followed Mr. Reed out of the chamber, the other day, in order to break a quorum and thus prevent consideration of the bill for repeal of the Federal election laws.

MR. CARLISLE'S VIEWS.

In the Washington dispatch to the New York World giving Mr. Carlisle's views on paternalism and the reserved rights of the States, which we reproduce elsewhere and which we presume Mr. Carlisle authorized, an error of fact has been allowed to creep in—no doubt due to the correspondent's misunderstanding Mr. Carlisle. The correspondent says:

Mr. Carlisle expressed his sentiments on this subject when he was a member of the Senate in a minority report, in which he differed from Senators Vance and Voorhees. Mr. Carlisle took the ground that the tax was wrong, and that the Federal government ought not to do by indirection what it has not the power to do directly.

The minority report, drawn by Senator Vance, in opposition to the Republican majority report, was signed by Senators Vance, Harris and Voorhees. It advocated the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues on the ground stated by the correspondent above as Mr. Carlisle's. What Mr. Carlisle did was to add a few lines over his signature to the minority report signifying his concurrence, but adding, "I am not prepared to say that it would be advisable to establish and maintain such a banking system at this time. * * I favor the repeal of the prohibitory tax in order that this [Constitutional] right may be exercised whenever States may see proper to do so."

Those of our readers who keep files of the OBSERVER will find the report and Mr. Carlisle's memorandum, in the OBSERVER of June 30, 1892.

MR. MORGAN UNMASKS THE REPEALERS.

Mr. Lindsay, the new Senator from Kentucky, undertook, in his maiden speech last week, to convict sundry Democratic Senators who had voted against the Sherman law when it was first presented, of inconsistency in refusing to vote for its repeal now. He "waked up the wrong passenger" in Senator Morgan, who happened to be present, and who went for the rather "fresh" Kentuckian in the very vigorous speech quoted elsewhere. Nothing could be clearer or more complete than Senator Morgan's unmasking of the pretense that the repeal bill over which the country is wasting such days of anxiety, is the repeal which the Chicago platform demands. Read it, and you will get a new light on the crooked ways of the gold bugs and their advocates.

COL. WADDELL ON THE SILVER BILL

Elsewhere we reproduce from the Wilmington Messenger the admirable comments of the Hon. A. M. Waddell on the Silver debate in Congress. Col. Waddell sets forth with remarkable skill and accuracy the long list of things which the debate has settled to the satisfaction of any candid man who will take the trouble to read the official record. As we have constantly warned our readers, the reports in the New York papers are utterly false and untrustworthy. It is a re-assuring reflection that, in these days of the sale of convictions for political advantage, we still have such men as Vance, in the halls of Congress, and Waddell, unfortunately at present without them to defend the interests of the people.

THE REASON WHY.

As Senator Vance clearly pointed out in his letter to the Allianee, the reason why it would be foolish to repeal the Sherman law unconditionally is that substitute legislation attempted thereafter would have to run the gauntlet of both Senate, House and the President's veto.

As Senator Walthall said, if the repealers mean what they say in adding to their bill a declaration repeating the Chicago promise of bimetalism, why don't they give their declaration the effect of a statute? By so doing, they could end the whole matter in an hour.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The New York World lets the cat out of the bag. Its Washington correspondent says that the times have gotten better too fast—meaning at the North—and Wall Street interests are now blocking repeal, as a "recurrence of alarm would mean millions in profits." Up to this time, the World has been upbraiding Senator Vance for suggesting that there could be people in Wall Street so heartless as to manufacture a panic.

* * *

We are glad to see that the Wilmington Messenger and Col. Waddell confirm the estimate which we have put upon the silver debate in Congress. As we said, so these two authorities say, there is absolutely no comparison between the speeches of the unconditional repealers on the one hand, and of their opponents, chiefly Southern statesmen, on the other. Those who read the Northern papers can not have failed to observe the extreme virulence of their denunciation of the Southern senators who have had the manhood and honesty to stand up to their convictions and to the interests and wishes of their constituents—Vance, Vest, Morgan, Cockrell, Pugh, Daniel, Harris, Butler, Bate, Colquitt, George, Walthall, Blackburn and Jones. The reason for this astounding outbreak of billingsgate on the part of the subsidized Northern press lies in the fact that their disloyal cause has been hit hardest by these Southern Constitutional lawyers, in whose hands Messrs. Sherman, Hoar, Hale, and the other ill-trained advocates of unconditional repeal, are as play things.

Mr. Carlisle's Views.

Special to the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Mr. Carlisle has been before the country for more that fifteen years. During that time there has never been any question or doubt as to his opinions on any subject that could be examined by well-established political or constitutional principles. Mr. Carlisle has a simple political philosophy. He never sets aside his Democracy for what is politic or either momentarily or permanently advantageous to himself, or his constituents, to his State or his section. He has a very clear opinion of the character of the Federal Government, and he adheres to it with a firmness that is seldom seen in public men to-day, and no temptation of apparent gain to the country, or to what it is the fashion to call the country, and no threatening danger will obscure his mental vision and lead him to favor that which, in his opinion, is contrary to the purposes and without the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the United States.

Any one knowing the simple and direct intellectual processes of the Secretary of the Treasury, and being himself capable of resisting such an overheated atmosphere as that which the country has been lately breathing, can speak with a large degree of certainty upon Mr. Carlisle's views concerning some of the important questions that are now and that for some time will continue to be interesting to the Treasury and to all students of financial and economic questions.

A FOE TO PATERNALISM.

Mr. Carlisle is a determined foe to all forms of governmental paternalism. He believes that the machinery of the government is provided simply for the conduct of the public business and for the proper performance of the functions of government. It follows, therefore, that he is hostile to the present condition of things in the department over which he presides, and that if he could he would put an end eventually to all the currency issues of Government except the metallic coin authorized by the Constitution. He could not favor Government paper currency of any kind. He can feel nothing but dissatisfaction with the copartnership that has been established through the national banking system between the Government and the business affairs, including the speculations of private citizens, although he recognizes the system has furnished the country with the best paper circulation it has ever had.

He gave abundant evidence as to his feeling for this unprofitable and corrupting alliance early in the spring, when Wall Street, with almost a single voice, demanded an issue of bonds for the purpose of buying back the gold that was going out of the country. The Secretary could not be moved. He felt that the time had come to insist on a divorce between the Government and the money-lenders. The marriage had been consummated under Republican Administrations and by Republican laws. For many years it has been the practice of the Treasury to go to the relief of the market, and more than once it has bought in its own bonds at a premium to supply currency for "bulls" and "bears," or for "moving the crops," or for saving legitimate traders from the consequences of the raids of "bears" and "bulls. The habit thus developed has led to the contemplation of the Treasury as a bank, whose duty it is to regard every sufferer from lack of money as a customer entitled to accommodation.

Mr. Carlisle regards the Treasury as something very different from a bank. It has none of the powers of a bank. It cannot curtail its loans. It cannot increase the volume of currency by lowering its rate of discount. The Secretary has no power over the monetary situation, and has no way of increasing or diminishing circulation except by using the public moneys in a way not permissible under the laws. The Treasury, according to Mr. Carlisle's view, is the department of the Government which collects and expends the public revenues. These alone are its proper functions, and when the Secretary goes beyond that and attempts to manipulate the money market, he attempts that for the accomplishment of which he has no legal power, and he almost invariably brings trouble upon himself and the country.

The connection of the Government with the national banks and individuals has naturally led the Treasury into a close connection with the business affairs of the people, who, therefore, feel that they have the right to demand aid in times of financial distress, partly because they have learned to lean on the Government, and partly because the Government's limitations upon the circulation of the banks make them inelastic and incapable of responding to the demands of the country's business interests, either by diminishing or increasing their circulation.

The funds of the Government are collected from the people for the purpose of paying the obligations of the Government, and the Treasury provides the machinery for carrying out this purpose. Therefore it has no more right to regulate the circulation of the country or to affect the rate of discount, or to go into debt for the purpose of providing a basis for bank note circulation, than it has the right to loan money on warehouse receipts to grain growers for the purpose of enabling them to hold their product for a rise in the market. These are the views of Mr. Carlisle and of the school of Democracy to which he belongs.

AS TO THE STATE BANK TAX.

To apply these principles to pending questions is not a difficult task. The Secretary refused to issue bonds in the spring, that is, he refused to increase the public debt in order to prevent the natural operation of a law of Congress. He declined to continue a partnership which he regarded as wrong in every respect, and which imposed all the burdens on the Treasury and transformed it from the collection and expending agent of the Government into a fraternal, and often unwise, protector of bankers and brokers. The man who believes thus must naturally approve of the proposition to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. Mr. Carlisle expressed his sentiments on this subject when he was a member of the Senate, in a minority report, in which he differed from Senators Vance and Voorhees. Mr. Carlisle took the ground that the tax was wrong, and that the Federal Government ought not to do by indirection what it has not the power to do directly. Whether the repeal of the tax will or will not revive State bank circulation has nothing to do with the question thus presented. The Government ought not to interfere with its taxing power. It is not only an abuse of that power, but it is an extension of the paternal system over the business of private individuals, a further extension of an existing wrong that ought to be ended rather than inspired with new life. In this view, a law which should provide that the tax should not be imposed except upon certain banks that had not complied with conditions of Federal supervision would not be proper. It would recognize the existence of the right to tax, by imposing the tax on banks declining the conditions. It would be the story of the bank tax over again. The claim of power would still remain.

Mr. Carlisle does not apprehend that the repeal of the tax would be followed by a revival of "wild cat" currency. There is no man in the Treasury Department whose knowledge and experience make his opinion of value who does not agree with him in this. They don't believe that the country can have a return of "wild cat" currency, any more than that it can witness the return of the conditions under which "wild cat" currency was possible. Whether the people who expect to receive benefit from the revival of State bank circulation would be satisfied is a question depending on many contingencies. In the absence of Federal guarantee, State bank notes would pass only if the banking laws of the State were sound and wise. If the State bank tax were repealed, it is likely that a good many national banks would reorganize under State charters, to escape the expense of Federal supervision, the restriction of circulation and the evil consequences of the diminution of the public debt. The national banks must go out of business as circulation agencies, if the public debt is to remain the sole basis of their notes. With them out of the way, there will be nothing to take their place except State banks or a United States bank, to which the Democratic party has been always opposed. Whether the business interests of this country can establish a sound and satisfactory banking system depends upon their intelligence and honesty. So far as the Treasury's connection with the money of the country is concerned, Mr. Carlisle believes that it ought to be confined to the receipt of specie for what is due to it, and the payment of specie for the satisfaction of the obligations which it owes.

"TOM" JOHNSON'S SCHEME.

By the same process of reasoning, Mr. Carlisle would necessarily dissgree with Congressman Tom Johnson's scheme of permitting the exchange of all United States bonds on the request of their holders into non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes. Notwithstanding the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Government has the power to issve paper money apart from the war power which was stretched to cover the original green back, there are a good many people who think that the power should not be exercised, and that every precaution should be taken against the insidious advances of fiat money. Mr. Carlisle has not hesitated to express his dissent from this measure to Mr. Johnson himself and others.

THE STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The state of the revenues and the necessity of increasing them in order to meet the coming deficiency is a subject which is engaging the serious attention of all the officers of the Treasury Department. The Ways and Means Committee has begun the work of preparing a bill, and a measure will be the outcome that will greatly reduce taxation. It may be that the immediate result of the changes in duties will be a slight reduction of revenue, but if this should happen at all the falling off will be merely temporary. Eventually the revenues will be increased by a reduction of duties. Raw material like coal, ores and wool will doubtless be added to the free list.

Whether the tax on sugar shall be restored is a different question. The existing law so far as it relates to sugar, is grossly unjust, the abolition of the tax on raw sugar having increased the protection of the refiners, who have still the benefit of a duty on refined sugar. The details of the new Tariff bill are not arranged. Hearings are being held, but, on the part of a majority of the committee, they are perfunctory. Chairman Wilson has merely assented to the demands of a number of interested people who want to express their views. The hearing will produce no effect, for there is no one who will contribute to the making of the bill who is not familiar with every protest and its sustaining argument which the protected manufacturers have devised for the preservation of their trusts, monopolies and profits. The consultations between the Treasury Department and the Ways and Means Committee that are inevitable have not yet begun in earnest. A great mass of material has been collected at the Department which is at the service of the committee and which will form the basis of that part of the Secretary's annual report devoted to customs duties.

The Treasury has views of its own, but the duty of deciding on the details of the bill will be performed by the Ways and Means Committee, with such advice from the Secretary of the Treasury as is asked for. The effect of the present depression on foreign trade has not yet to be studied before any measure can be formulated.

INCREASE OF THE REVENUES.

The reform of the tariff is only one phase of the problem of taxation which confronts the Treasury and Congress. If Mr. Carlisle or any of his assistants have arrived at any fixed opinion as to the best method of increasing the revenue, it cannot be ascertained, but it is evident that they are officially much more interested in this than in the question of providing the country with a satisfactory paper currency. As the head of the department insists that the Treasury shall fulfill its intended purpose and shall not be used as a connecting link between the money market and the taxing power, it follows that he will be less interested in banking and other projects than in plans for the revision of taxes for increase of revenue. There are many ideas undergoing thorough examination by the Treasury people. Among the principal ones are the suggestions for an income tax and for an increase of the taxes on whisky, fermented liquors and tobacco. The subjects are being carefully studied, and elaborate compilations of statistics are in course of preparation. In doing this work the Department is corresponding with the best known and best informed experts on economic subjects, among them David A. Wells, who was once, it will be remembered, at the head of the Internal Revenue Department, and is, therefore, an authority on the subject of Federal taxation.

The head of the Treasury Department is naturally concerned about the enormous mass of bullion which is collected in the Treasury, and which must eventually be disposed of in some way. The disposition to be made of the bulk of it presents a question for very serious and deliberate consideration. Such a problem might well be left to a Monetary Commission, composed of the leading men on financial matters in the two Houses, and to scientific economists chosen by the President.

Whatever will be done in respect to banking and currency will be the result of long delay and discussion. The plans for reform are so many, and often so conflicting, that it will be difficult to reach an agreement, while, as the fear-laden financial atmosphere disappears, there will come more and more into prominence the question whether the Federal Government should have anything whatever to do with the business of banking. The existing conditions of the business world, the fright, the ugly attitude of the silver mine owners, the frequent supplications of the banks for relief, the insistence of business men that the Treasury shall do something for them, have led to the almost general acquiescence of the people, including Congressmen, in the theory that the Government is a protecting parent, whose pockets are always at the command of its suffering people. They forget that all it has in its pockets has been placed there by these very people for the maintenance of its existence, and that assistance rendered to any particular class is a diversion from its intended purposes of money contributed by all to be expended for the good of all.

The fact that such general acquiescence in the paternal theory is possible is likely to be pointed out in the debates that will take place on the various currency propositions that will be presented to Congress after the repeal of the Sherman act. Then, too, some one will remember the great struggle, led in the Senate by Thomas H. Benton, against the United States Bank and all its works. Treasury plan. When the time is ripe for the growth of paternalism, through the partnership between the Treasury and Wall street, will or likely to lead to some serious thinking and to some doubts as to whether the interference of the Government with the country's currency and banking systems has been wholesome. It will be pointed out that that interference has led to a bank-note system which has shrunk more than one-half in spite of the growth of the country, and which is now absolutely unable to respond to the ordinary demands of the country; and also to the establishment of nine kinds of money, much of it Government paper obligations whose main use in recent months has been to enable speculators to extract from the Treasury the coin which once was the only money that the Treasury paid out or received.

Senator Morgan Unmasks the Repealers

MR. MORGAN: Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Higgins] has very kindly consented to give me a few moments to say something in reply to the remarks which have just fallen from the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Lindsay.] This is the first time that I have felt compelled to take any part whatever in this discussion.

There is but a single feature of the speech of the honorable Senator from Kentucky upon which I wish to submit a comment, and I would not do it now but for the fact that he has done me the honor to bring before the Senate a statement of some opinions that I delivered here at the time of the passage of what is called the Sherman purchase act. I then denounced that measure as a measure for the demonetization of silver, more specific and more dangerous in its character than the Bland act of 1878, or the Sherman act of 1873, and I adhere to my opinion on that subject without any reservation whatsoever. I have not altered my opinion in the slightest degree about the effect of that act, either in theory or in practice.

When I saw the Democratic platform at Chicago, in 1892, denounce that act as a makeshift and demand its entire repeal, I felt that the Democratic party of the United States was putting itself upon sound financial and constitutional ground to get the act out of the way. I saw also a pledge which has not been kept in that platform, that the Democratic party would proceed to base the financial condition of this country upon bimetalism, and that they would do whatever lay in the power of the law, if they got the control of the Government in their hands, to make gold and silver coin equal in their privileges at the mint, in their privileges as legal-tender, and in their privileges in every other respect. There was no: a sound-thinking, honest Democrat in the United States who did not believe with me that that was the pledge of the Democratic party.

There were some men addicted to politics and to finesse and deception who undertook to pervert and wring the expressions in that platform if not into hostility to silver remonetization and silver free coinage at least into a toleration of the destruction of silver by the action of Congress and its subordination to the will and power of the money holders in foreign countries. While the doctrine had grown up in the United States that a home market was to be made for home production and it had pervaded all parties in the United States, as far as justice would permit, I find that in the action which is being taken now a home market is denied to this American production in the United States, that it is to have none other than a foreign market, and that market depreciated at the will and pleasure of the Government of Great Britain. I speak of that Government singly, not in connection with the other European powers, because it is the dominant, great financial power of Europe as it is of the world.

The Senator from Kentucky has very rightly said, quoting from the Senator from Texas [Mr. Coke] and also the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest], that section 3 of the Sherman act was denounced as the dominating feature of that law. It was denounced by myself as well as by those distinguished and honorable Senators as being the demonetizing feature of the law

Section 1 provided for the purchase of silver bullion, for which coin certificates were to be issued—I call them coin certificates; I believe they are called in the reports Treasury notes—to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month. While that was treating silver as a commodity, while it was laying up the bullion in the Treasury, while it was not the remonetization of silver, while it was not that which existed prior to 1873, and while it was not that which the Democratic party of the United States in platform and in practice had demanded, it was still a friendly act toward silver.

The purchase by the Government of the United States of 4,500,000 ounces per month can not be otherwise spoken of than as a friendly act towards the American production of silver. It had a tendency under ordinary conditions and under fair treatment to lift up the value of silver, and while it did not give it its proper vocation in money basis as a redemption coin, it still provided for the absorption by the Government of the United States of 4,500,000 ounces of our product monthly in the United States.

Although that part of that bill did not go to the extent that it should have gone, of course it produced upon my mind, and the mind of every friend of silver, the impression that the power of the Government was lent in one form or another to the building up and upholding of that metal until such time as we should accumulate a sufficient quantity to raise the price of it in the markets of the world, and compel Great Britain and all the European powers to come to us to buy it from us, or to take it in the form of coin upon some agreed ratio between this country and foreign countries. Nevertheless, inasmuch as that was not the remonetization of silver, inasmuch as it was treated in the first section of the bill as being a mere commodity and not as a money metal, I was not satisfied with it, and I voted against the whole bill.

Section 3 went on to provide:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891,—

There was a positive mandate, which has been complied with. The next branch of that section 3 is this—

and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seignorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

That third section of that bill seemed to leave it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to coin or not to coin the bullion in the Treasury. I really believed that it was a positive mandate to him to coin, but it has been otherwise treated, and not one dollar of that bullion purchased with these coin certificates has ever been coined in the mints of the United States. It lies in tons and tons in the vaults of the Treasury, as dead as the bricks and stones which form the walls of that edifice, useless to the Government and useless to the people. The Secretary of the Treasury who preceded Mr. Carlisle declined to coin any of it, and so far Mr. Carlisle has not coined any of it. They have both regarded the language of that act as conferring upon them the option to coin or not to coin, they have chosen to do so. So they have declined to coin it, and it will remain so long as Mr. Carlisle is in office, unless some change takes place in his opinions about the matter.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the second section of this act, had the option to redeem these coin certificates either in gold or silver coin at his will. I regarded that, Mr. President, as a power, delegated by Congress into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, which in itself was unwise and unconstitutional, for I believe that the coinage laws of the United States must speak from the letter of the statute and not from the discretion of any man who lives and holds office. I believe it was not the purpose of the United States Constitution, when it placed it in the power of Congress to coin gold and silver coins, to delegate that power and the discretion to be exercised by a Secretary of the Treasury at his will and pleasure, for when he has the right to redeem the current money of the United States in gold or silver at his option, and to coin either at his option, or to refuse to coin silver at his option, we place in the hands of one man in the United States the lever that controls the whole financial system of the country, and I have never yet heard of any sound-minded Democrat who believed in the one-man power—never yet.

So I was opposed to all these features of the bill. Yet I received some satisfaction from the first section, which permitted the purchase of the production of American mines, and thereby not only encouraged legitimate and honest industry, but prevented the wreck and ruin of fortunes, and the starvation of people in our western States.

When the Democratic convention met at Chicago it demanded the repeal of the entire Sherman law—not a part of it—but the whole of it. Why is not that pledge kept? Why do you not repeal the whole of it? Because you know that the people of the United States will require you to put a system in the place of it. But instead of repealing the whole of it, and thereby being required to take upon yourselves the responsibility of a system which shall meet the public necessities and public demand, you repeal a single clause of it, and leave all the balance to stand. What clause do we repeal? I will read it from the House bill:

That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

And that is the whole of it, except to say:

But this repeal shall not impair, or in any manner affect, the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins of the United States at the present legal ratio or such other ratio as may be established by law.

This bill proposes to repeal the only friendly feature towards silver in the Sherman act, that which requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. While that was not an act of full justice, it was an act of friendship, it was an act which looked to the support and maintenance of our silver mining industry, and also to re-establish at a proper time the basis of silver as a part of the redeeming basis of promises in the United States.

The Senator from Kentucky has quoted from the remarks of the Senators from Texas, from Missouri, and from Alabama, and has superadded to that his own conviction, that the second and third sections of that law did demonetize silver, and the real features of the law that demonetized silver he and his confreres leave in the bill and repeal the only feature which has friendship in it for silver.

Now, Mr. President, I have torn the mask off of this measure; I have shown its nakedness, and I shall take my seat and allow Senators to reflect upon the picture.

That oily and rough skin cured and the face and hands beautified by Johnson's Oriental Soap; medicated and highly perfumed. Sold by King Bros.

Spices (strictly pure); Kerosene Oil (highest grade) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

King Bros., Druggists, will tell you that Johnson's Magnetic Oil always gives satisfaction and is the cheapest.

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Rev. O. S. Stringfield, of Wakefield, N. C., says: "Five boxes of Japanese Pile Cure cured me after 12 years' suffering. Sold by King Bros.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, JR., Druggist.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, you need BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Medicinal Liquors, selected with a view to the needs of the sick, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Mrs. Phillip McKinney, wife of Governor McKinney, of Virginia, writes under date of April 5th, 1893, to the Pond's Extract Company: "We will take pleasure in commending the efficacy of Pond's Extract to our friends."

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

These and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines,

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Second to none in quality, and *always* the cheapest by 50 to 75 cents a barrel, are facts which speak with convincing force.

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Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 21, 1893.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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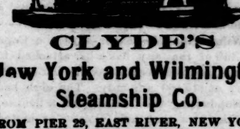

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8—31—93 tf

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Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
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Location Healthful.
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7—20—93

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KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

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—AND—

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We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

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THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
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Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

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Northeast Corner Market Square,

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April 29, 1890. tf

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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10—6, 92—tf

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THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

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Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. SMITH—Sheriff's Sale.
H. R. NOVITZKY—Panic Prices.
Q. K. NIMOCKS & Co.—A Strong Card.
OBSERVER—The Cosmopolitan Magazine
POND'S EXTRACT CO.—Use Pond's Extract.
C. W. BROADFOOT, N. A. SINCLAIR—Sale of Valuable Land.

Mr. Chas. Pearce has been selected Chief Marshal of the Cumberland Fair.

We are glad to learn that the crops have improved very much since the dry Weather set in.

The work on the new Court House is progressing rapidly, and when completed it will be one of the finest in the State.

Send to the Secretary, Mr. C. L. Campbell, or call at the OBSERVER Office, for premium list and programme of the Fair.

The new Knights of Pythias building when finished will be one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the South.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society at 11 o'clock Monday next at the city Hall.

Do Not Fail to Attend

Clarendon Lodge to-night. A visiting Odd Fellow will deliver an interesting address. All members of the order, both resident and non-resident, are cordially invited to attend.

Jurors for the United States Court.

The following jurors for Cumberland have been drawn by the Jury Commissioner and Clerk of the Court to attend on Tuesday, October 31st, 1893, to serve as jurors for the Fall term of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington: Jas. Perry, C. B. McMillan, S. H. Cotton, D. B. Gillis.

The Graded School.

The Graded School opened on the 18th inst. with 173 pupils. This—taking into consideration the large number of private schools established and the opening of the Military Academy—is a gratifying beginning and the number, with the three grades of the School thrown out, is proportionately as large as ever before.

Improvements on Mumford Street.

Mr. Huffines, whose safe was burglarized a few months ago, has completed a new beer bottling establishment on Mumford Street into which he will soon move, while he is making extensive alterations to the adjacent house, formerly the residence of the late Isham Blake, which he will occupy with his family when the alterations are complete.

Peabody Scholarship.

Mr. John MacRae, son of Justice James C. MacRae, of this city, has secured the scholarship allotted to this district at the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tenn. We congratulate Mr. MacRae upon his deserved good fortune, for the College to which he goes ranks among the very best in the country. Mr. MacRae is one of Fayetteville's brightest young men, and will make full use of his opportunity.

"Alabama."

A very small but appreciative audience greeted the excellent portrayal of Southern life at the Opera House Thursday evening last, as rendered by Mr. F. C. Bangs and his splendid Company. Mr. Bangs is by far the best in his role we have seen for some time, and fully sustained his reputation as an actor of great force and talent. His support was excellent and they deserved a large house. We hope they will come our way again.

Maxton Fair.

We are indebted to Secretary Harker for an invitation to the fourth annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas, which will be held at Maxton on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October.

Mr. Harker writes us that he feels assured that this year's fair will be much in advance of all past efforts of the Association both as to exhibits and attractions. It is hoped that the attendance will be commensurately greater, also, than ever before.

The OBSERVER hopes to put in an appearance, and renew acquaintance with old friends.

Constable Maultsby.

Township Constable Jno. Maultsby has recently been doing some fine detective work leading to the capture of Burt Johnson at a farm house in Harnett County at midnight, and the arrest and incarceration of other minor offenders. Burt Johnson who was "wanted" for the robbery of Hall's store in Campbellton, had boasted that he could not be taken alive, but Constable Maultsby got the handcuffs on him in bed before he waked. The details of the pursuit of Johnson through Moore County and then into Harnett are very interesting. Mr. Maultsby evidently possesses a detective skill not often seen outside the police forces of great cities.

Messrs. C. W. and Herbert Huske, of Waycross, Ga., came home to attend the funeral of their father, Maj. Wright Huske.

Death of Major Wright Huske.

Maj. Wright Huske is dead. After an illness of scarcely a week, he passed quietly away at the residence of his son, W. W. Huske, on Friday morning the 15th inst. While his health had been poor for some time, yet his death was a surprise and a shock to his many friends in this town and county. Maj. Huske was a remarkably sincere man, and when you felt his hearty hand clasp, you were at once assured that in him there was no guile. No service was so arduous that he would not cheerfully perform it for his friends. He was brave, big-hearted, benevolent and charitable. He was the soul of honor, and no little thing found a lodging place in his composition. He was a man of strong convictions, and never hesitated to express himself freely upon any subject. He had been a successful business man, and at one time was looked upon as one of the staunchest men in the county. He was elected Major of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry in 1861, and commanded it at the battle of Bethel on the 10th of June of the same year, and during the Yorktown campaign. He was one of the safest advisers and truest friends the company had, and no man was happier or enjoyed the company's recent centennial celebration more thoroughly than he.

Maj. Huske was twice married—his first wife being Miss Hattie Hall, and his second Miss Annie McDiarmid. He survived them both, and leaves three sons and two daughters.

He was buried with military honors from St. John's Church (of which he was a member) on Sunday afternoon the 17th inst.

The old company which he led to battle in 1861, led the way to his grave in 1893, and he was followed by a very large concourse of sorrowing friends.

God rest his soul.

The Veteran Corps of the F. I. L. I. desire to place upon record their sense of the loss to the corps by reason of the death of Major WRIGHT HUSKE, who departed this life on Friday, the 15th day of September, 1893, at the age of 61 years.

This lamented officer was Commandant of the F. I. L. I. while it was in the service of the Confederate States as Company H, of the First N. C. Volunteers.

And in 1873 he was again elected to its command. He took great pride in its organization and interest in its welfare.

He lived to be the survivor of all his brother officers of the company who were with him in active service, and to celebrate the centennial of its existence.

As its commander in active service he was vigilant, active and brave, careful of the comfort of his men and thoroughly alive to the honor of his corps.

As its commander in times of peace he was diligent in the preservation of its traditions and careful to keep up its efficiency and readiness for any emergency.

We, the survivors, who have marched with him in that great journey which has the same ending for us all, pause for a moment to pay a heartfelt tribute to the many noble qualities of the war commandant, who has preceded us and joined the majority of our comrades on the other side of the river. There may he rest with them in perpetual peace.

Cumberland County Fair.

The management of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society have been very fortunate in selecting Mr. Chas. Campbell as secretary, who is a wide-awake, energetic young man, and will be a great addition to its list of officers. The outlook for a successful Fair is very encouraging. In fact the management promises the best fair ever held in the State. There will be unsurpassed attractions on the grounds. The races will be much better than ever as fine blooded horses of State reputation have entered. Several are now training at the grounds. The exhibits in all departments will far excel anything ever seen in this section; the stock exhibit being a special feature.

The immense grand stand is being remodeled, and when completed will be a very handsome and comfortable structure. It is needless to say that the music furnished by the F. I. L. I. Band will be a very attractive feature. The track and grounds are being put in thorough repair.

The purses will be the largest ever offered, and the premium list is also large and complete.

The following is a list of the Chief Marshal and his assistants:

C. P. Pearce, Chief Marshal.
J. G. Hollingsworth, First Assistant.
Red Springs—A. B. Pearsall, B. W. Townsend.
Maxton—A. J. McKinnon, Capt. Gilbert Sellers.
Lumber Bridge—J. W. Cobb, Dr. J. V. McGougan, J. P. Malloy.
Tarboro—Alex. Fairly, J. T. Knight.
Dunn—J. C. Cox, R. G. Taylor.
Laurinburgh—Dr. K. A. Blue, W. L. Tatum.
Lumberton—A. H. McLeod.
Smithfield—Walter Fuller.
Washington—Sam'l Blount.
Wilmington—J. E. Montague, Frank Myers, Geo. Southerland.
Lillington—S. H. Salmon.
Spout Springs—Wm. Britton.
Aberdeen—S. J. Cameron.
Bennettsville, S. C.—Clarence Breeden, T. C. Hamer.
Rowland—W. L. Ivey.
Rennart—Dr. Pate.
Raleigh—P. McK. Mathews, Joe Sewell, Walter A. Parker, Jno. Y. McRae.
Rockingham—Picket Leak, Milton Folk, Wm. J. Steele.
Sumter, S. C.—Doug. Cheua, Freeman Jackson.
Hope Mills—F. H. Cotton, E'd Blount.
Clinton—D. M. Partrick, Dr. J. A. Stevens.
Cumberland County—N. C. Blue, Jno. J. Marshal Williams, Wm. Marsh, W. B. Draughon, Sid McDaniel, W. K. Parker, A. L. Faulkner, R B Evans, John McCormick, Ben McBryde, Duncan Shaw, Jr., Wm. Draughn, R. O. Whitaker, E. L. Pemberton, Jno. Culbreth, Wm. Vanstory, N. McL. Smith, R. B. King, Dr. Wharton.

Fayetteville and the World's Fair.

Says the Jonesboro Journal:

"We have been talking hard times here in North Carolina for several months. Why are times hard? Why is money scarce? There are several reasons. The following from an exchange suggests a thought which is well worth pondering. It says that a High Point gentleman remarked in the hearing of the Enterprise that over $3,000 had been spent by people from that place attending the World's Fair. If the fair has cost High Point $3,000, how much has it cost the State? A great deal of our money has been pocketed by the railroads and has gone to Chicago." What would Fayetteville's share be? $15,000?

Death of Mrs. Ledbetter.

We regret to announce the death at Blowing Rock on the 16th inst., of Mrs. Anna L. Ledbetter, widow of Dr. W. L. Ledbetter and oldest daughter of the late E. J. Lilly, Esq., of this place.

Her remains were brought to Fayetteville for interment in the family plat in Cross Creek cemetery, and followed to their last resting place on the 19th by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The pall bearers were Messrs. A. B. Williams, Geo. A. Thomson, W. W. Cole, A. Garrason, C. W. Broadfoot and R. P. Buxton.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. T. Lyon at the Methodist Church of which she had been for many years an active member.

The Epworth League of this church presented a beautiful harp of white flowers, a token of their love for the deceased.

The deceased lady will be greatly missed in the church and in the family circle, as well as by many of the poor who have long been recipients of her benefactions.

Lee Literary Society.

A large number of the cadets of the La Fayette Military Academy met in the Assembly room of the institution on Friday evening last for the purpose of organizing a Literary Society. Cadet T. H. Munnerlyn was called to the chair, and cadet T. H. McFarland acted as secretary. At the request of the chairman Prof. W. N. Yerex, Capt. Jno. McFarland, Maj. J. M. Yerex and Capt. H. L. Murphy made a few remarks respecting the benefits to be derived by the cadets in taking an interest and an active part in the work of the society. Upon motion, it was decided to organize, and to consider all present members of the society, provided they agree to be governed by the rules and regulations which should be adopted. When it came to selecting a name, the Lee Literary Society was the almost unanimous choice.

Cadet H. L. Bethel was elected president; cadet H. R. Cowles vice president; cadet T. H. McFarland secretary, and cadet Mallett treasurer. It was decided to postpone the election of the other officers until the next meeting, which takes place on Friday evening, 22d inst.

Capt. J. B. McFarland, Prof. W. N. Yerex and cadet Bethel, the president of the society, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to report at the next meeting. The live, wide-awake cadets of this society which was organized under such auspicious circumstances, will unquestionably give a good account of themselves, and we shall be surprised if a little later on the citizens of Fayetteville are not treated to a series of very pleasant and enjoyable literary and musical entertainments.

Townsend—Sedberry.

The marriage of Mr. H. R. Townsend to Miss Marion Sedberry, last night at the Hay St. Methodist Church Rev. J. Lyon officiating, was a very brilliant affair, in fact we have rarely seen so many people at a marriage in this city before. The church was beautifully decorated and the music under the leadership of Mr. Remsburg was very fine. The bride-groom, who is a very popular employe of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad is a a South Carolinian by birth, but has been living here for several years. The bride is the very accomplished and charming daughter of our esteemed townsman, Mr. H. O. Sedberry. After the services the relatives and invited guests repaired to the residence of the bride's father where an elegant supper awaited them. The happy pair leave on the noon train to-day for an extended honeymoon. The following were the attendants:

Mr. Hector McGeachy, best man, Miss Mattie Sedberry, maid of honor.

Mr. J. H. Culbreth and Miss Mollie Preston.

Mr. Ralph King and Miss Fordie Buie.

Mr. J. C. Thomson and Miss Gertrude Smith.

Mr. J. G. Leak and Miss Emma Gaster.

Mr. Herbert Preston and Miss Virginia Cole.

How Party Harmony Could Have Been Preserved.

Says the Raleigh News and Observer:

Had the President called the Democratic leaders into council and agreed with them on the lines of financial legislation which the Democratic Congress ought to follow, the whole matter would have been settled weeks ago and without any clashing. At present the outlook is that the administration measure will be defeated.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Thomas Pemberton left Saturday for Chicago.

Capt. E. L. Pemberton is visiting the World's Fair.

Mr. Duncan Rose has returned from a short visit to Raleigh.

Miss Marceline Broadfoot is visiting friends in Goldsboro.

Mr. A. S. Wightman made a flying trip to Wilson Thursday.

Mrs. Dr. J. A. Hodges is in the city the guest of Mrs. M. J. Pemberton.

Miss Mamie Bidgood, of Richmond, Va., is visiting Mrs. R. W. Bidgood.

Mr. W. K. Parker, supt. of Cumberland Mills, left Tuesday for Chicago.

Miss Nellie Morrison has returned from Greensboro, after a pleasant sojourn.

Miss Clara Hodges, of Little River, is visiting the family of Maj. McKethan.

Mr. Archie McDuffie left last week for New York to resume his studies in medicine.

Dr. J. C. Huske has removed to "Bordeaux," where he will make his future home.

Miss Janie Bunting, of Wilmington, is visiting the family of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. McDuffie.

Mr. O. J. Jackson, formerly with F. W. Thornton, has accepted a position with the Racket Store.

Mrs. Col. J. A. Pemberton is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. G. Harrell, at Rocky Mount.

Miss Nannie Robinson has returned to the city, after a pleasant visit to relatives in Bladen county.

Mrs. Mary Dunn, of Powhatan, Va., is visiting her brother, Major Jas. P. Robertson near this city.

Messrs. J. H. Fouschee and Capt. W. H. Pemberton left Monday for Chicago and the World's Fair.

Messrs. H. R. Horne, D. H. Ray and Geo. H. Hall, left for Chicago and World's Fair Monday night.

Messrs. A. E. Rankin, H. L. Cook, Styles Sedberry and Nick Raynor left last week for the World's Fair.

Miss Margaret Bryan, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot, returned home Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. Walker Taylor, of Wilmington, came up Monday to attend the the funeral of Mrs. Ledbetter.

Mr. Thomas McAdoo, from Greensboro, is now the Superitendent of the Fayetteville gas and electric light plant.

Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, Misses Janie and Martha Williams and Kate Broadfoot returned from Chicago last Saturday.

Mr. J. Lloyd Brown, of Raleigh, who it will be remembered with pleasure spent the last cotton season here, is with us again.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Robertson, who have been visiting friends and relatives in this county, left Tuesday for their home in Savannah Ga.

Mr. W. G. Moore has returned from Asheville and other summer resorts where he captivated the hearts of many of the fair sex if reports be true.

Hon. A. M. Waddell on the Silver Debate.

Wilmington Messenger.

I have carefully read, with an honest desire to learn, the debate which has been going on for a month in congress on the proposition to repeal, unconditionally, the purchase clauses of the Sherman act of 1890. What has been published in the newspapers gives a very inadequate idea of the debate. A resort to that usually dull publication, the Congressional Record, is necessary to fully appreciate it. It has been the greatest debate since 1860. For ability of argument, for wealth of information on the financial history of this and other countries, and for accumulation of facts and statistics, it is, I think, unprecedented. The greatest speeches have been made in the Senate, but the debate in the House has been highly creditable to that body, and he who thinks that the age of great debates in Congress has passed, needs only to carefully read this one to be convinced of his error.

That the opponents of unconditional repeal have had altogether the advantage in the debate does not admit of the least doubt. I do not think that any candid person would deny this.

The first able speech in the Senate was by Mr. Vest, who covered the ground in a general way, and insisted that the issue was, squarely, whether we should continue to have the bi-metallism which we have always had, or should destroy silver as legal tender money, and follow England, Germany, etc., to gold mono-metallism. Since his speech every possible phase of the subject has been discussed. The conditions before 1873—the effect of the act of 1873 demonetizing silver—the effect of the Bland Allison act, of the Sherman act, with expositions of the status of the different countries of the world in regard to the two metals—these and almost all other conceivable matters bearing on the subject have been exhaustively discussed.

But one single individual in either house has had the courage to say that he was a gold monometallist. Excepting him, all the Speakers on both sides have proclaimed themselves bi-metallists. What is bi-metallism? According to the definition of it given by those who wish to repeal the Sherman act unconditionally and stop, it is merely the use of the two metals. According to the definition of their opponents it means much more; it means the recognition of both metals at the mints as having the same right to coinage, and both metals in the currency as equal, full legal tender money. The former would treat silver as subsidiary to gold; the latter as in every respect its equal. If the former are right in their definition then every country on the earth is a bi-metallic country, for all use both metals, but in what are called gold standard countries silver is only used for convenience as change, is not full legal tender, and has not free access to the mints.

And this term "bimetallism" has been used by some very unfairly as if it meant two *standards* of value or an alternative system of *standards*, which is not true. The word is an unfortunate one, it must be confessed, but, as had been well and truly said, unity of standard and stability of standard—as far as stability of standard can be reached at all—"Are the fundamental points of bi-metallism." The bi-metallists say that a fixed ratio of exchange between the two metals, when used as money, can be declared, and that this fixed ratio for the purposes of currency will control the market price of the two metals, so that it will not vary materially from the fixed legal ratio of the currency. The gold mono-metallists deny this; but the facts of history are against them.

But, returning to the debate, what conclusions may fairly be said to have been established? I think it has been proved.

1st. That the allegation that the Sherman act caused the panic (a statement now generally abandoned) is ridiculous, but that the existence of that act was used by the associated banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia as a scare-crow to frighten the country into granting their demand for the destruction of silver as legal tender money, and for the issue of more gold bonds,

2nd. That gold *and* silver—not gold *or* silver—are the money of the constitution, and that nothing can properly be called money which is not a legal tender.

3rd. That every party in the history of this country, whenever the subject has been mentioned in a platform (and this is emphatically true as to all the platforms in 1892) has pledged itself to the use of both gold and silver as money, upon terms of perfect equality.

4. That although the Sherman act was not only a "makeshift," but really an insidious attack upon silver (because it made it a commodity) still, inasmuch as it adds about $40,000,000 annually to the currency, the repeal of that act without substituting any other legislation in its place would be contracting the currency to that extent, at a time when the great need of the country is more currency, instead of less.

5th. That the argument that if free coinage of silver is established this country will become the dumping ground of all the silver in the world, like the cry about "a dishonest dollar," is untrue and not sustained by facts, and that the truth is rather that gold has appreciated than that silver has depreciated.

6th. That no human being in the United States has lost confidence in any kind of dollar issued by the Government, and that the only reason they have confidence in National Bank notes is that the Government guarantees their payment.

7th. That the Sherman act did not drive gold out of the country.

8th. That the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act will not bring about international bi-metallism.

9th. That the amount of increased production of silver over gold in late years has been greatly misrepresented, and that, although the product of each metal has at different periods been greater, or less, there has for centuries been a wonderful equilibrium of production between them; and that the commercial ratio between them remained practically the same during all that time, until silver was demonetized in this country in 1873, in Germany in 1874, and recently in India.

10th. That if gold is established as the only money of redemption in every country the stock on hand, with the annual additions, will not be anything like sufficient to supply the demand, and therefore there would be incalculable ruin all over the world.

11th. That the enormous growth in population and production in the United States demands an increase of the circulating medium.

12th. That the associated banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia control the currency of the country, and that the National Bank currency of the country, instead of being increased, as it ought to have been by a very large sum, has actually been contracted by nearly two hundred millions of dollars, (although it has been increased since the panic began) and that any proposition to legislate upon questions particularly affecting them, or even to inquire into their violation of the law creating them, is promptly squelched by the men who have for years been trying to establish gold monometallism in the United States.

These propositions have been established, in my judgment, both by weight of argument and evidence, and therefore it would seem that the right thing to do would be to couple with the repeal of the Sherman act, such legislation in regard to the currency as was promised in the money plank of the Chicago platform.

It is a fact—a most significant fact to the people of the South—that eighteen out of twenty-two Southern Senators, and almost the same proportion of Southern Representatives are opposed to the repeal of the Sherman act, unless so coupled with other legislation, and that the "other legislation" is more important to their constituents than the repeal is. These constituents, of whom the great majority do not live in town, are faithfully represented by those Senators and Representatives, and they regard with increasing anxiety—to use no stronger word—the situation in Washington, and the reports which are in circulation as to the practical repudiation of party pledges, and the use of Executive patronage in connection with legislation.

A timely compromise may save both the Democratic party and the public interests from disaster the failure to effect such a compromise and the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, without further currency legislation, will produce results which will be most lamentable. At least such is my honest conviction.

A. M. WADDELL.

September 18th, 1893.

Manchester Callings.

Persimmons are ripe and ready to drop,
The children and pigs are picking them up.

Wild grapes and haws in profusion. Cool sunny days and children's freedom, make our country life a happiness intense.

Down at the fox-hunters' camp, weeds run riot in print of horse shoes.

An occasional fire-fly lamp
Lends enchantment to fancy's muse,
Tragedy and comedy have listened there
For footsteps that will come no more,
Crickets and toads may croak and jeer,
But nature towers more solemnly than before.

This week a large party of ladies and gentlemen will come from Greensboro for a fox-chase. Camp Phillipi will be overflowing with life.

Manchester mills are running again and orders are being filled.

The large dry-kiln at Black's saw mill was burned down last week and the store broken into that night and a cart load of provisions stolen.

Miss Isabel Fairley has returned to Peace Institute.

Mr. Watson Fairley has returned to Davidson.

Miss Eliza Williams is visiting Ardnave.

Miss Emmie Belle Williams has been spending a few days at Montrose.

Mrs. M. J. Wiseman with little Nellie and Sylvester, of Jacksonville, Fla., are spending some time with Mrs. M. D. Clarke.

Miss Clifford Walker, of Monticello, Fla., accompanied by her little niece, Ollie Wilson, are visiting Mrs. M. D. Clarke.

Misses Nellie and Lillie Jenkinson have returned from Rockingham.

Mr. Charles Russell, of Jonesboro, and Master Roger Russell spent Sunday with Mrs J. F. Clark.

Dr. Harrell baptized three converts to the Baptist faith last Sunday.

BON AMI.

Hundreds of people write: "It is impossible to describe the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me." It will be of equal help to you.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognised as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

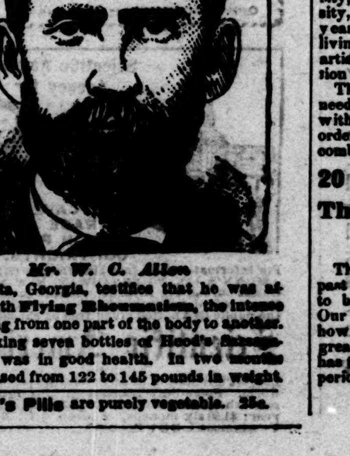
MARRIED.

TAYLOR—CARVER—At the residence of the bride's mother on the evening of September 5th, by Rev. J H. Edwards, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Portsmouth, Va., and Miss ROSA B. CARVER, of this city.

Wilmington Messenger please copy.

WRIGHT—PARKER—At Fayetteville, N. C., by E. A. Poe, J. P., Mr. C. W. WRIGHT to Miss LELIA PARKER, daughter of T. J. Parker, on September 19th, 1893.

Hood's Cures



Mr. W. C. Allen

Of Atlanta, Georgia, testifies that he was afflicted with Flying Rheumatism, the intense pain going from one part of the body to another. After taking seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla he was in good health. In two months he increased from 122 to 145 pounds in weight.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

Stomach Weakness

And tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—Hood's Pills. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Carolina Baking Powder (of full strength and purity, and made at home) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Sufferers from dyspepsia have only themselves to blame if they fail to test the wonderful curative qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood, this medicine strengthens every organ of the body, and even the most abused stomach is soon restored to healthy action.

Choice Green and Black Teas, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Wives, if you see that your husbands are being destroyed by the Tobacco, Liquor or Opium Habit, buy Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets. Administered in tea or coffee, they are imperceptible and effect a speedy, permanent cure. All druggists sell them.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

No person should travel without a box of Ayer's Pills. As a safe and speedy remedy for constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and, being skillfully sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and long retain their virtues.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorise our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	65
Hog Round,	12½	HIDES—	
Sides,	12½	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	14@15	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	12@12½	Green,	2
Shoulders,	10	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	13	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	12½	N. Carolina,	13
BAGGING,	7@8	Western,	13
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@35	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6@7
Rio,	25@30	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	50@60
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.00@1.25
EGGS	15	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6¼
CORN MEAL—	70	SHEETINGS,	6¼
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	80	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina, new	[illegible]@40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull	7½
Middling	7½
Strict Low Middling	7
Low Middling	6¼

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Valuable Land.

Under the power and authority conferred by a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County at the May Term, 1893, in a cause entitled A. McQueen *vs.* Wm. McQueen, administrator *et al*, the undersigned commissioners will, on Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit,

Two hundred and thirty-three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 16th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No. 3, page 326. See also deeds of D. Smith and wife to N. W. Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 590, and Book B, No. 4, page 183. Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No. 4, page 343. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4, page 527, Register's office of Cumberland County.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A. SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.

Sept. 20, 1893.—4t

A HIGH-CLASS illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly, as it does, 1536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors, with over 1200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the literary world.

The FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.50, strictly in advance.

20 5-6 cts. a Month. $2.50 a Year.

The Fayetteville Observer and The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been $3.00 and $4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, to keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as The Cosmopolitan has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

OBSERVER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PANIC PRICES.

Everybody - Wants - Money!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!!

Taking advantage of the stringency of the times, the unprecedented demand for money, and the opportunity occasioned thereby to buy goods at prices never before offered in the Northern markets, I have purchased a large stock of

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which I am now daily receiving and which it is my purpose to sell at such prices as

CANNOT BE UNDERFIGURED.

OUR CLOTHING IS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND OF THE LATEST STYLES.
OUR STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is unusually large, and our GENTS' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT is full and complete.

HATS AND SHOES.

As to style and price our stock in this line surpasses any former exhibition. Our specialty in shoes is the beautiful hand-made Hayden, Guardenier Shoe, manufactured expressly for our trade. "It is as easy as an old shoe," and gives always satisfaction to the wearer. Ask for it. We cannot be undersold. Come and see us!

H. R. NOVITZKY,
CLOTHIER.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Superior Court of Cumberland County on a judgment in favor of T H Briggs against J. W. Welsh, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, October 2nd, 1893, the interest of said J. W. Welsh in a lot of Land on Mumford street in said town, adjoining the lands of W. H. Flowers and Jerry Roberts being the recent lot on which the residence of said J. W. Welsh formerly stood.

Terms: Cash.
Sep. 2, 1893.

J. B. SMITH,
Sheriff.

TO THE FARMERS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

50 CASES 50

"Of Honest Home-Made Shoes,"

FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN,

Made Specially to the Order of F. W. Thornton.

Every Pair Guaranteed.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

9—7—93

AUCTION.

$20,000

Worth of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

OCTOBER 2nd

I SHALL PROCEED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

C. O. D. Clothing House.

This will be no Peter Funk.

SALES CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

This will prove an opportunity of a life time. The highest bidder will take the cake and don't you forget it. I shall sell

Regardless of Values.

Monday, October 2nd at 2 P. M. and at night. Day by day will the good work go on. Look to your interest and examine this STOCK.

☞ The store for rent from January 1st, 1894.

G. A. THOMSON.

9—14—93

FOR RENT.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other out-houses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to

B. R. HUSKE.

9—14—93 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1893.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Under a provision of the By-Laws of this Company the Annual Meeting thereof will be held in Fayetteville October 5th, 1893.

All Stockholders as of June 30th will be transported free to said meeting upon application by letter or otherwise to Jno M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, who will furnish tickets to Fayetteville and return—good from October 3rd to 7th inclusive.

JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary
C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co.

9—14—93 3t

Judicial Sale of Valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, N. C.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at Spring Term, 1893, in the cause, C. P. Vanstory *vs.* A. G. Thornton *et als*, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court and authorized to sell the real estate described in the pleadings will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, corner of Lamond and North Streets, the present residence of A. G. Thornton.

Terms: Cash.
Time: 16th of Oct., 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
Place: Court House door in Fayetteville.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
R. P. BUXTON
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, N. C., 14th Sept., 1893. ts

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—18—93

Pure Cream Tartar and Cooking Soda, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

LAFAYETTE
MILITARY ACADEMY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YEREX, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

6—15—93

KING BROS.,

Prescription Druggists,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any

Regular Practicing Physician.

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.

8—17—93

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND

SEE MY STOCK

--BEFORE YOU BUY.--

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Nice New Line of Goods.

OAK,
WALNUT
—AND—
POPLAR
SUITS.

Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Mattresses, Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

H. H. H.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

75 Sets of Knives and Forks,

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

8—31—93 tf

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'" "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L, No. 4, page 262, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf-pit S. 12, E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the beginning.

Second Tract.—45 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 18 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.—10 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N. 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. 30 chains; thence S. 80, W 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

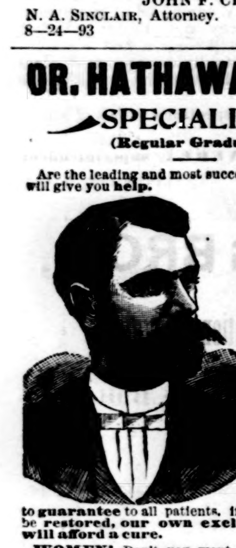
Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, September 23rd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.
N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
8—24—93

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.



Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many **years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and **impotent**, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us **to guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be **restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that **weakness** with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

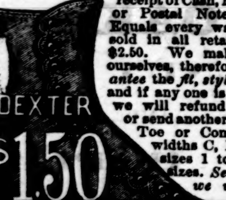
JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL!
Instant Killer of Pain.
Internal and External.
Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP.
Medicated and Toilet. The Great **Skin Cure** and **Face Beautifier.** Ladies will find it the most **delicate** and **highly perfumed** Toilet Soap on the market. It is **absolutely pure.** Makes the skin **soft** and **velvety** and restores the lost **complexion;** is a luxury for the **Bath for Infants.** It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, $1,000,000.
BEST $1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."
This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we *guarantee* the *fit, style and wear,* and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. *Send your size; we will fit you.* Illustrated Catalogue FREE



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You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1893.

At last a real, genuine, bona fide White House baby! No wonder her arrival in Washington, Saturday afternoon, created a sensation, causing Congress and its doings to be for the time forgotten or ignored. It was an historical event that will be read of with interest by yet unborned generations, as the age at which most men become President makes it improbable that it will become a frequent occurrence. This is the first in the history of the White House, although there have been three others births in the White House, two of them grand-children of President Tyler—both now living in Washington—and the other to the wife of Col. Fred Grant. Mother and daughter are in good condition and both doing well, and although President Cleveland is attending to business as usual it is probable that his thoughts often involuntarily wander to his wife and baby, however important the other matters may be which he has under consideration. The Clevelands have had two very unusual honors in connection with the White House. No other President was ever married in the White House and no other President's wife ever gave birth to a child in the White House. Long life and great happiness to Baby Ruth's sister, the White House baby!

There is to be no compromise in the Senatorial fight over silver. It is to be fought to a finish, President Cleveland having declared that he would accept nothing but the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law without condition. This is a great disappointment to those who have hoped that some satisfactory arrangement would be made that would get the solid support of the democratic Senators and bring the rank and file of the party closer together than they have been since the extra session met. The end of the debate is not yet in sight, although some Senators believe that a vote can be reached in two weeks. That is the doubtful thing. The vote is no longer doubtful. When it is taken the Voorhees bill will be passed, but when that will be depends upon the endurance and opposition of the Senators opposed to it.

A very important step was taken by President Cleveland when, after a full discussion of the matter by the cabinet, he decided that this Government should proceed, without waiting for Congress to take further action, to rightly enforce the Geary anti-Chinese law. This step would have been taken before, but it was deemed advisable, under the circumstances, to wait a reasonable time to see if Congress desired to take any action on the law, and also to give the New Chinese minister an opportunity to submit any message he may have been charged with by his Government, looking toward the negotiation of a new and more satisfactory treaty. Further than the introduction of a bill by Senator Dolph appropriating $500,000 to carry out the provision of the law, Congress has taken no notice of it, and the Chinese minister has done nothing, therefore the necessary orders have been issued by the Treasury department to put the law to work. The amount of money available is small, but Congress is in session. No trouble is expected with China, although precautions have been taken to have a sufficient naval force in Chinese waters to protect American interests.

The World's Fair souvenir half-dollars are coming into the Treasury for redemption in such quantities that Senator Morgan has, at the request of Secretary Carlisle, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the law of 1879 as makes it compulsory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem subsidiary silver coin in Treasury notes, which is the same as redeeming them in gold. The Chicago banks with which the greater portion of the Columbian half-dollars were pledged to secure advances made to the Exposition managers are now sending these coins to Washington for redemption, it having been found impossible to dispose of them at the expected premium, Secretary Carlisle thinks they would just as well be put in general circulation as piled up in the Treasury; hence the bill to stop their redemption.

Democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee will not be sorry when the public tariff hearings close, on Wednesday of this week. They have produced no information that was not already possessed by the committee, and have only served to keep the committee from more important work—the preparation of the reform tariff bill. As soon as the hearings close, the democrats of the committee will push the work without further interruption until it is completed, as they do not propose to allow ex-Czar Reed and his republican colleagues on the committee to delay matters by their "funny business."

Treasury receipts have shown a very encouraging increase within the last few days, indicating that the country is very rapidly recovering from its financial fright.

Senator Teller's sensational attack upon the press of the country, in the Senate on Saturday, is being talked about everywhere, and the general impression, without regard to political opinion, is that he made a serious mistake. There are, unfortunately, dishonest newspapers, but they are comparatively few in number.

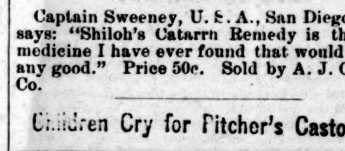
The Proof of the Pudding.

Have you humors, causing blotches,
Does your blood run thick and sluggish?
Are you drowsy, dull and languid?
Is a bad taste in your mouth, and
Is your tongue all furred and coated?
Is your sleep with bad dreams broken?
Do you feel downhearted, dismal,
Dreading something, what, you know not?
Then be very sure you're bilious—
That you have a torpid liver,

and what you need is something to rouse it and make it active enough to throw off the impurities that clog it; something to invigorate the debilitated system, and help all the organs to perform the duties expected of them, promptly and energetically. That "something" is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great Blood Purifier, which its proprietors have such faith in that they guarantee it to cure. If it does not, your money will be refunded. But it will. Buy it, try it, and be convinced of its wonderful power. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the proof of this remedy is in the taking.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



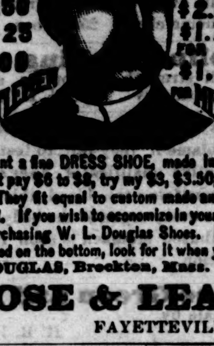
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.
Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: *"Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used."* For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

—THE—

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
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I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

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March 9, 1893—tf

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Call and get our prices before buying
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
LIME, HAIR, LATHS, SHINGLES,
NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES AND OTHER
BUILDING MATERIALS.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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BOY DIXIE PLOWS,	Sash, Doors, Blinds. / Lime, Hair, Cement.	GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
STONEWALL PLOWS,		SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
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CLIVIS IRONS,		PLOW BOLTS,
SPADES,		SHOVELS,
FORKS,		RAKES,
HOES,		MATTOX,
BUSH HOOKS,		BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.
Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.
Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

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REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by
—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

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DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTEGAY.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Orders to
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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad. Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

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Often lose the benefit of life assurance, taken out for their protection, because of ill-advised investments. Again, the intentions of the assured sometimes fail of realization through the prodigality of a son to whom the sudden possession of so much money proves too great a temptation. The

Equitable Life

has provided against these contingencies by offering The Tontine Installment Policy. The premiums per thousand are much less than under older forms of insurance, and the amount is payable in 20, 25 or 30 annual payments, thus securing a comfortable income for the beneficiary. Write to

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

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ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
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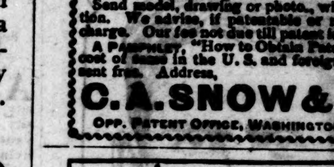
Scientific American Agency for



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Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
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For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE
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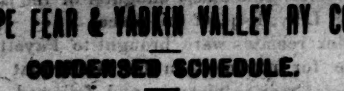

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Sept. 10th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:05 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:35 "
Arrive Sanford,	3:40 "
Leave Sanford,	4:00 "
Leave Climax,	6:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:40 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:23 "
Arrive Sanford,	11:08 "
Leave Sanford,	11:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:55 "
Arrive Wilmington,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	9:45 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	10:15 "
Leave Rural Hall,	10:55 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	1:20 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	4:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	5:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	6:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	8:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	9:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:41 "
Leave Hope Mills,	11:37 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:00 noon

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	2:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	3:48 "
Leave Maxton,	4:28 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:35 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:05 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	2:55 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	4:15 "
Leave Climax,	5:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:45 "

Connections North bound with the Seaboard Air-Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R at Madison.

Connections South bound with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 55 Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	5 00	......
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	......
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
				P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma...				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		9 05

	A. M.		P. M.	
Leave Wilson..	2 30		7 00	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20		7 47	
Leave Magnolia.	4 33		8 57	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15		10 40	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 56 Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence.	5 10	7 30	......	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	......	9 33	......	9 50
Leave Selma..	......			11 40
Arrive Wilson..	......	11 25	......	12 50

	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	......	5 00	......
Leave Magnolia	11 10	......	6 40	......
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	......	7 47	......
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	......	8 34	......

		No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	8 34	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	......		
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	......		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	10 35	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:35 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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